

of the extension of the suppurative process, when, of course, the more important indication is to forward good drainage. The author advises prolonged after-treatment, in cases in which ossieuectomy has been done, before entertaining the belief that the radical operation is unavoidable. He also states that "it is very well proved . . . that we can obtain little or no evidence of any practical value" "by the external appearance of the mastoid exterior, so that one can avoid the lateral sinus," etc., p. 190; also that "the cranial cavity is never lower than the spina" (*supra-meatum*), p. 196; also that "the simple opening of the mastoid process, without entering the antrum, has no place at all in the treatment of chronic aural suppuration," p. 238. He does not favor primary closure of the mastoid wound nor Blake's blood-clot method. He says truly that "the radical operation . . . is only relatively so, as it may be impossible to remove all the diseased tissue that may extend to the finer cellular spaces," p. 280. He fails to note the fact that the facial nerve may take an abnormal course through the mastoid process and elsewhere.

The author describes the various classical operations and the numerous methods of forming flaps to cover the wound in the bone. He has brought together much matter largely collated from the more recent writers.

HENRY A. ALDERTON.

MINOR AND OPERATIVE SURGERY, INCLUDING BANDAGING.
By HENRY R. WHARTON, M.D. Sixth Edition. Lea
Brothers & Co., Philadelphia and New York. 1905.

This volume of 650 pages is the sixth edition of a surgical text-book which has enjoyed such popularity as to call for three new editions since 1901, at which time the third edition was reviewed by the writer in the June number of the ANNALS OF SURGERY. Its title has been changed from "Minor Surgery and Bandaging" to that which appears above. This has been done because of a broadening of the scope of the work so as to include descriptions of many surgical procedures which are far beyond the realm of so-called Minor Surgery. The chapters on Bandaging, Asepsis, Fractures, Wounds, Sprains, Anæsthetics,

X-Rays, etc., have been enlarged and revised so as to meet the requirements of surgical progress. To the last section there have been added descriptions of those operations which are most commonly practiced both by the student on the cadaver and the general hospital surgeon. Here include Ligation of Arteries, Amputations, Operations on Nerves and Tendons. Excision of Joints, Tracheotomy, Intestinal Anastomosis, Appendicitis, Strangulated Hernia, etc.

The book is profusely and well illustrated.

WALTER A. SHERWOOD.

A COMPEND OF OPERATIVE GYNÆCOLOGY. By WILLIAM SEAMAN BAINBRIDGE, M.D., Adjunct Professor of Operative Gynæcology on the Cadaver, New York Post-Graduate School and Hospital. 12 mo. Pp. 76. The Grafton Press, New York City.

In this book the various operations of gynæcology are described concisely, with special reference to their practical relations. It has been planned more especially for the help of post-graduate students in following the author's course of operations upon the cadaver. Various abdominal operations are included in the scope of the work, the view of the author being that the gynæcologist is an abdominal surgeon, who should be able to cope with any abdominal condition that might be met with. The book contains many admirable suggestions, and is interesting especially as an index to the field and methods of the author's instruction.

LEWIS S. PILCHER.

A TREATISE ON THE DISEASES OF INFANCY AND CHILDHOOD. By HENRY KOPLIK, M.D., Pediatrician to Mt. Sinai Hospital, New York. New Second Edition. Revised and Enlarged. Lea Brothers & Co., Publishers, Philadelphia and New York. 1905.

Dr. Koplik has produced a most excellent treatise on the diseases of infancy and childhood. It embraces as well a consideration of the physiology and pathology of the new-born, and the management of infant feeding.